

SPECIMEN OF MEDICAL BIOGRAPHY

AIKIN

1775

A
S P E C I M E N
O F T H E
M E D I C A L B I O G R A P H Y
O F
G R E A T B R I T A I N ;

W I T H A N
A D D R E S S T O T H E P U B L I C .

B Y
J O H N A I K I N , S U R G E O N .

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L O N D O N .

M D C C L X X V .

30179



T O T H E
P U B L I C .

THAT Biography is a species of composition, which, in a degree superior to almost all others, unites entertainment and instruction, may be asserted without danger of contradiction. In order, however, to give it, in both these respects, the greatest advantage of which it is capable, some method of arrangement, forming a connection between its various branches, is necessary. Upon this principle, the Biography of particular countries or periods has been thrown together with good effect; but no connection seems more natural and agreeable than

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than that between the several professors of some particular art or science, which, besides the advantage of uniting persons really associated in the commerce of life, will also include the best history of the object of their pursuit. This, it is true, may frequently lead to a plan very extensive and difficult of execution. That it does so in the subject to which the present attempt is directed, I am but too sensibly convinced. This conviction at first induced me to undertake that part of it alone which is confined within the limits of my own country, and now incites me thus to solicit the friendly aid of the public in the prosecution of it.

I SHALL not here expatiate on the merits of a set of men, who, engaged in an art of the utmost importance to mankind, have likewise directed their attention to the advancement of every branch of useful and elegant knowledge. No lover of letters can want respect to the character of an ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, nor can fail to discern the connection a medical biography will have with the literary history of the country. Some future occasion may also be more
proper

proper for shewing how defective the biographical works hitherto published are with respect to the medical class, many eminent persons of which are either entirely unnoticed, or very imperfectly recorded in them. These reflexions once suggested, sufficiently assure me that an attempt of the kind I am engaged in, will be favourably received in the literary world, if the execution be in any degree correspondent to the design.

THE general plan of the proposed work is to give, in chronological order, a history of the lives of all the most eminent persons of the medical profession in its several branches, who have, from the earliest period of information, flourished in these kingdoms. In this, it is meant to include a brief, but distinct account of what each may have done, either by his practice or his writings, to improve his profession; and also of every remarkable singularity in theory or practice, which may not deserve to come under that title. Thus every attention will be afforded to render the work a history of the art, as well as of its professors; and for this purpose, the most noted of

the empirical class, who have introduced any important innovations into medicine, will not be rejected. This more strictly medical part of the plan, will not, however, be so exclusively pursued, as not to commemorate all those who, being of the medical class by profession, became eminent from their proficiency in any other part of science, or from any remarkable circumstance in their lives. In many instances, indeed, it will be found that medical and literary fame were united in the same person; and such characters will be dwelt on with peculiar regard.

WITH respect to the degree of reputation which will entitle to admission into our biographical records, it is impossible to lay down any precise rules or limits. Opinion and fancy will have their sway: circumstances will bias: but, in general, the time in which a person flourished will produce the principal variation. At a very early period, there are so few candidates for notice, that the flightest pretensions will be allowed; and, in particular, every one who has left writings on the subject of medicine will be admitted. The lower we descend, the more necessary

fary it will be to require some peculiar circumstance of distinction from the surrounding crowd; and when we approach our own times, we must be obliged to confine ourselves to a few leading characters, as the only means of avoiding censure or embarrassment in the selection.

ON surveying the stock of materials at present in my hands, for the completion of this extensive and arduous undertaking, I feel, in the most sensible manner, how much I must depend upon the efficacy of my solicitations for public aid. Possessing no peculiar advantages, I could only set out with common materials. These, perhaps, may be better disposed and arranged than they have hitherto been; but how inadequate is the performance of this to the execution of the whole design! The motives I can offer to individuals for contributing the assistance in their power to grant, must all refer to their opinion of the merit of the attempt, and my ability to execute it; joined to the satisfaction of obliging one, who will not be backward to testify his grateful sense of the oblige-

obligation. Of the nature of the requested assistance I shall say a few words.

THE sources of information are *books*, *manuscripts*, and *anecdotes*. With respect to the first, I have found that an author is frequently his own best biographer, and that a careful perusal of his works will afford many circumstances not to be learned elsewhere. For this reason, and also for the sake of giving a general account of these works, I shall carefully examine every publication which I can meet with of the persons whose lives I write; and as many of them are now very scarce, and not to be procured from the booksellers' shops, I must apply to the libraries of the curious for the loan of them, assuring the owners of their being safely and speedily returned. A catalogue of such as have already occurred among my *desiderata* is subjoined. Any others which are rare, and in the judgment of the possessors would suit my purpose, will be thankfully received.

MANUSCRIPTS, relating either to the works or lives of medical persons, may be expected to yield
much

much new and important information. The greatest treasures of this kind, are, I suppose, lodged in public libraries, to which more particular applications will be made. Private proprietors will be pleased to accept this general request for their communications.

THE article of *anecdotes* is of all the most fertile and promising: yet it is to be supposed that its assistance will not extend to very remote times, but will be chiefly confined to subjects within present memory. Gentlemen of the faculty of considerable standing will have it in their power, beyond any others, to enrich our collections under this head. From the relations and descendants of those who will be the subjects of our memoirs, much useful matter may also be derived; and their attention to this article is therefore peculiarly requested.

ON the whole, I commit with confidence my attempts to the support and encouragement of the public, in an age particularly distinguished for attention to useful researches, especially such as have a
refe-

reference to the history of our own country. The specimen I here offer to view, will serve to give an idea of the intended work, though not indeed of its most interesting parts ; for the articles were selected chiefly as being of middling length, nearly as complete as they can probably be made, and varying from each other in their cast of character. I have already finished, as far as it could be done from the materials in my possession, an account of all those who seemed proper subjects for biography, from the earliest period to the time of Harvey ; and of these I have thought proper to annex a chronological table, to introduce them, as it were, to the public acquaintance, and to suggest objects of inquiry and information.

WARRINGTON,
October 1st. 1775.

A
S P E C I M E N
O F
M E D I C A L B I O G R A P H Y.

J O H N C L E M E N T.

AT what precise time, or in what part of England this learned physician was born, we are not informed. He was educated at Oxford, and was honoured with a very early acquaintance with Sir Thomas More, who took him into his family, made him tutor to his children, and seems to have regarded him with paternal kindness. The following
B passage

passage in a letter from that illustrious person to Petrus Ægidius*, is a pleasing declaration of his sentiments concerning Clement, and his treatment of him. He is speaking of a literary difficulty started by his young friend. “ Nam et Joannes
 “ Clemens puer meus, qui adfuit, ut scis, una, ut quem a
 “ nullo patior sermone abesse, in quo aliquid esse fructus potest,
 “ quoniam ab hac herba, quæ et Latinis literis & Græcis cæpit
 “ evirescere, egregiam aliquando frugem spero, in magnam me
 “ conjecit dubitationem”. In another letter he mentions him as teaching Greek to Colet, afterwards Dean of St. Paul’s, and founder of Paul’s school.

THE friendship of Sir Thomas More was not of such an interested nature, as to be a restraint upon the advancement of Clement. On the contrary, we find him, about the year 1519, settled at Corpus Christi College in Oxford, as professor of rhetoric, and afterwards of Greek, in that University, in consequence of his patron’s recommendation to Cardinal Wolfsey. These employments he filled with great reputation; and it is remarked, to the honour of the medical faculty, that as Linacre was the first who taught Greek at Oxford, so Clement was the second teacher of any note in that language. Till this period it does not appear that his studies had been directed to any particular profession; but he now gave himself up entirely to the pursuit of medical knowledge. Thus More, in one of his epistles, mentioning Lupset as professor of the languages at
 Oxford,

* Jortin’s Erasmus, Vol. II. p. 625.

Oxford, says, “*Suceffit enim Joanni Clementi meo; nam is se totum addixit rei Medicæ, nemini aliquando cessurus, nisi hominem (quod abominor) hominibus inviderint Parcæ*”*. This was in the year 1520 or 21. His success in medical studies appears to have been such as might have been expected from his learning and abilities. He was made a Fellow of the College of Physicians in London; and was one of the physicians sent by Henry VIII. to Wolfey, when he lay languishing at Esher in 1529. In the reign of Edward VI. he left his country for the sake of the Roman Catholic religion, a strong attachment to which he had probably imbibed in the family of his patron Sir Thomas More. Some circumstances must have rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the court, since we find him, with some other Papists, excepted from a general pardon granted by Edward in the year 1552. It was during his continuance abroad on this occasion, that, as Wood thinks, he took the degree of Doctor of Physic. On the accession of Queen Mary he returned, and practised in his profession in a part of Essex, near London. At her death he went abroad a second time, and there spent the remainder of his days. He died at Mechlin, where he had resided and practised several years, on July 1st. 1572.

HE married, about the year 1526, a lady named Margaret, who was in the family of Sir Thomas More at the same time with himself. Pitts calls her “*Margaritam illam, quam inter*

B 2

“*filias*

* Jortin *ibid.* Vol. II. p. 396.

“flias fuas, tanquam filiam, educari fecerat Morus”. She was little inferior to her husband in knowledge of the learned languages, and gave him considerable assistance in his translations from the Greek. She lived with him above forty-four years, dying in 1570; and in an epitaph which he wrote for her monument, among other subjects of praise, he relates her teaching her sons and daughters Greek and Latin.

THE only works which Clement published were some translations of pieces in divinity from the Greek, and a book of Latin epigrams and other verses.

W I L L I A M B U T L E R

WAS born at Ipswich, about the year 1535; and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow. Without taking a degree, he settled at Cambridge as a physician, and in time came to be the most popular and celebrated practitioner of physic in the kingdom. The means by which he arrived at this eminence, were somewhat different from those employed by most of his predecessors in fame, but have been used to advantage by several of his successors. It does not appear that, like Linacre or Caius, he made himself conspicuous
for

for critical, polite, or philosophical knowledge; but he seems to have been bold and singular in his practice, and to have possessed a natural sagacity in judging of diseases; and, what was perhaps more than all, his manners were extremely odd and capricious, which with the vulgar generally passes for a mark of extraordinary abilities. The following incident, which is said to have been the occasion of his being first taken notice of, will serve to give an idea of his character; if, indeed, it be not a kind of travelling story, as from the nature of the prescription may be suspected. “A Clergyman in Cambridgeshire, by excessive application in composing a learned sermon, which he was to preach before the King at Newmarket, had brought himself into such a way that he could not sleep. His friends were advised to give him opium, which he took in so large a quantity, that it threw him into a profound lethargy. Dr. Butler was sent for from Cambridge; who, upon seeing and hearing his case, flew into a passion, and told his wife, that she was in danger of being hanged for killing her husband, and very abruptly left the room. As he was going through the yard, in his return home, he saw several cows, and asked her to whom they belonged: she said, to her husband. Will you, says the Doctor, give me one of these cows, if I restore him to life? She replied, with all my heart. He presently ordered a cow to be killed, and the patient to be put into the warm carcase, which in a short time recovered him*”. Probably, however,

* M. S. of Mr. Aubrey, in the Ashmolean Museum, quoted by Granger in his *Biographical History*.

however, it was not by such remedies as these that he acquired his reputation; but by chemical preparations, which he is said to have been the first who used in England. Other instances of his oddities are recorded; as, that it was usual for him to sit among the boys at St. Mary's Church in Cambridge; and that, being sent for to King James at Newmarket, he suddenly turned back to go home, so that the messenger was forced to drive him before him. Fuller paints this humourist in the following striking colours. "Knowing himself to be the Prince of Physicians, he would be observed accordingly. Compliments would prevail nothing with him; intreaties but little; furly threatnings would do much; and a witty jeer do any thing. He was better pleased with presents than money; loved what was pretty rather than what was costly; and preferred rarities before riches. Neatness he neglected into slovenliness; and, accounting *cuffs* to be *manacles*, he may be said not to have made himself ready for some seven years together. He made his humourfomeness to become him; wherein some of his profession have rather aped than imitated him, who had *morositatem æquabilem*, and kept the tenor of the same furliness to all persons".

DR. BUTLER seems to have resided constantly at Cambridge, though he sometimes came to London upon particular business. Dr. Goodall has printed a letter from Lord-Treasurer Burleigh to the President of the College of Physicians, dated February 1592, in which, at the request of Butler, he desires that he might be allowed the liberty of practising physic in London, whenever

whenever called there occasionally, or coming up on private business. This the College granted, provided that if he came to settle in London, he would submit to the usual examinations, and pay the customary fees. We find he was consulted, along with Sir Theodore Mayerne and others, in the sickness which proved fatal to Prince Henry; and it is reported that at the first sight of him, Butler, from his cadaverous look, made an unfavourable prognostic. He did not, however, as Fuller seems to represent, immediately get out of the way; but attended with the other physicians till the death of the Prince. An instance either of the credulity of the times, or of the singular practice of Butler, is quoted by Wood, in his account of Francis Tresham, Esq. who, as an author relates, “being sick in
“ the Tower, and Dr. W. Butler, the great physician of Cam-
“ bridge, coming to visit him, as his fashion was, gave him a
“ piece of very pure gold in his mouth; and upon taking out
“ of that gold, Butler said he was poisoned”. This mode of trial must probably have been founded on superstitious notions concerning the qualities of gold; yet it is possible that a *mercurial* poison might affect the colour of gold put into the mouth.

DR. BUTLER was suspected of an attachment to popery, but, as Fuller thinks, falsely, since he left none of his estate to an only brother, who went abroad and turned Papist. He died January 29th. 1617-8, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was buried in St. Mary's Church, Cambridge; and the following pompous, but elegant epitaph was placed over him.

“ GULIELMUS.

“ GULIELMUS BUTLERUS Clarenfis Aulæ quondam focius, medicorum omnium quos præfens ætas vidit facile princeps, hoc fub marmore fecundum Chrifti adventum expectat; & monumentum hoc privata pietas ftatuit, quod debuit publica. Abi viator, & ad tuos reverfus, narra te vidiffè locum in quo falus jacet”.

HE never was an author, nor left any writings behind him.

J O H N W O O D A L L.

FROM the works of this furgeon, the following circumftances of his life are collected.

HE was born about the year 1569. In 1589 he went over to France, as a military furgeon in the troops fent by Queen Elizabeth to the affiftance of Henry IV. under Lord Willoughby. He feems not to have returned at the expiration of his fervice; for we find him, after this period, travelling through France, Germany, and Poland, in which countries, he fays, for want of better and more beneficial employment, he was forced for his maintenance to practife in the cure of the plague. He lived fome time at Stade in Germany, among the Englifh merchants refiding there; and was employed by fome embaffadors fent to that place by Elizabeth, as their interpreter in the German

man language. On his return to England, after the death of the Queen, he settled in London, and made use of his former experience in a close attendance on the sick, during the great plague which raged in the first year of King James's reign. He became a Member of the Surgeon's Company, and about the year 1612 was elected Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and likewise Surgeon-General to the East India Company. This latter office was a post of great trust and consequence, since he had the charge of appointing Surgeons and Mates to all the Company's ships, and furnishing their chests with medicines and every other necessary article. It was on this occasion that he wrote his *Surgeon's Mate*; but in what year the first edition of that work appeared, I have not been able to discover. It cannot be doubted from many circumstances that he was for some considerable time a sea-surgeon, and made one or more voyages to the East Indies in that capacity; but at what period of his life this happened, cannot from his works be ascertained. As he mentions but eight years for the term of his travels by land, a period of three or four years will be left to complete the time between his first going to France, and his return to England after the death of Queen Elizabeth: and this might probably have been spent in the naval service. We are informed that he was likewise sent into Poland, on some business of importance to the state, in King James's reign.

IN 1626, when the naval forces of the kingdom were augmented, and warlike preparations were carried on with vigour, the charge of fitting out the chirurgical part of his Majesty's
C service

service was committed to the Corporation of Surgeons, and by them to Woodall. The King, Charles I. on this occasion augmented the pay of the navy surgeons, and gave a bounty, proportioned to the rates of the ships, towards furnishing the medicine chests. Woodall at this time wrote his short treatise entitled *Viaticum*, being a kind of Appendix to his former work for the instruction of the younger surgeons. It was written in 1626, and printed first in 1628. From this period we learn scarcely any thing concerning him, except that he was for a time Master of the Surgeon's Company, and that he reached his sixty-ninth year in 1638, when he collected all his works into one volume, printed in 1639, which, besides his *Surgeon's Mate* and *Viaticum*, contained a *Treatise on the Plague*, and another on *Gangrene and Sphacelus*. At this period he complains that his sight was weakened, and his faculties much impaired, so that he was incapable of writing all that he had intended. How much longer he survived I cannot discover.

WOODALL dedicates his works to the King, the Governor and Committee of the East India Company, and the Master and Governors of the Surgeon's Company. In his epistle to the latter, he asserts, that for forty years past, no English surgeon but himself had published any book of the true practice of surgery, for the benefit of young practitioners. In the Preface he gives a kind of short history of medicine, which shews him to have been a man of reading; and he adds a sensible and modest defence of surgeons prescribing diet and medicines to their patients in certain cases, urging, that as they are liable to be
called

called upon to serve their country, in situations where the whole medical treatment must be entrusted to them, it is unreasonable to deny them, in private practice, the exercise of such knowledge as they are obliged to possess.

THE first of his pieces, *the Surgeon's Mate*, is here inserted in the third edition. Its general plan is, first, an enumeration of all the instruments, utensils, and medicines of a surgeon's chest; next a brief description of their uses and qualities; and then certain separate chapters upon some of the most important parts of military and naval practice. The design was undoubtedly meritorious, and is executed, upon the whole, in an useful manner; but since the matter is chiefly accommodated to mere novices in the art, I shall only take notice of some of the most remarkable passages.

UNDER the head of instruments he mentions one of his own invention, called *Spatula Mundani*, contrived for the removal of hardened fæces, collected in the rectum; and has several good observations on the frequency and danger of this accident. He also, after a whimsical riddling introduction, describes an instrument for conveying the smoke of tobacco, or other substances, up the intestines; the idea of which, as it would seem, was likewise his own. In treating on gun-shot wounds, he falls into the bad practice of the time in recommending sharp stimulant applications to obviate the supposed tendency to gangrene; and, what is extraordinary, he does not once take notice of *Gloues's* express treatise on this subject. Indeed, he is by

no means so liberal of compliment to his countrymen and contemporaries, as that author, very seldom even mentioning their names. In opening abscesses, he greatly prefers caustics to the knife; and disapproves the exorbitant use of hard tents and corrosive applications in the cure of ulcers. He does not allow the use of circular rollers in fractures, the renewing of which would disturb the limb; but in their stead directs splints and tape. He speaks much against tight bandage, strongly inculcates the idea that the cure of fractures is entirely the work of nature, and indeed treats this subject so sensibly, that we may readily believe his assertion, that what he says concerning it is derived from his own experience, not from the authority of others. In amputation he recommends tying the large vessels, especially those of the thigh, if it can be done; but he seems to think that the surgeon will often be foiled in his attempts. In this case, as well as for the smaller vessels, he directs buttons of astringent and caustic powders to be applied.

THE most valuable piece in this work seems to be his tract on the Scurvy, which, whether for accuracy in describing the disease, or judiciousness in the method of cure, has perhaps scarcely been since excelled. He defines the scurvy to be a disease of the spleen; and asserts its principal cause to be the long use of salt provision, together with the want of cleanliness, and proper change of apparel. He describes its symptoms concisely, but with much precision; and then proceeds to the practical part, in which he is very full and particular. The remedy to which he gives the first place is the juice of lemons, the
extraordinary

extraordinary efficacy of which he several times insists upon. In want of this, he recommends various other acid vegetable juices and fruits, and where none of these can be had, oil of vitriol. A variety of judicious remarks and directions concerning medicines, diet, and external applications, occur in this treatise; of which I shall only say further, that they appear evidently to be the result of experience and careful observation, and are in great part confirmed by modern practice*.

HE has a chapter on the virtues of Paracelsus's *Laudanum Opiatum*, which he peculiarly recommends in the dysentery, and prefers to every other preparation of the kind. The work is concluded with some chapters on salt, sulphur, and mercury, and their virtues, in prose and verse, and an explanation of chemical characters and terms. Though there is nothing in these but what he has extracted from other authors, it shews that he had made chemistry an object of his attention, probably during his residence abroad; as, indeed, he in part asserts.

HIS next work, entitled *Viaticum, being the path-way to the surgeon's chest*, is written with the same general design of instructing young practitioners, but chiefly with a reference to the treatment of gun-shot wounds. Under this head there is nothing, however, materially different from what is given in
his

* THE very ingenious Dr. Macbride, in his *Experimental Essays*, has particularly commended this treatise of Woodall's, and quoted a considerable part of it. He likewise takes notice of his merits in some other respects, and expresses his surprize that so few modern writers have mentioned him.

his *Surgeon's Mate*. There is added a description of the *Trefine*, an instrument invented by our author, and which has now almost entirely taken place of the *Trepan*. He contrived the variation from this last instrument, not only in the manner of working, but in the conical shape of the saw, which prevents its suddenly bearing upon the *Dura Mater* when the bone is cut through.

HIS *Treatise on the Plague* is scarcely worthy of the great experience he boasts to have had in this disease. It consists chiefly of numerous antidotes and remedies copied out of other writers, and contains little of his own, except the recommendation of a mineral diaphoretic nostrum of his, called *Aurum Vitæ*, the preparation of which he keeps secret. Attestations in its favour, from the Parish Officers of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*, and the Mayor and Justices of *Northampton*, dated in 1638, are annexed.

HIS last piece, *A Treatise on Gangrene and Sphacelus*, deserves more particular consideration, on account of an important innovation in practice which it is designed to inculcate. This is, amputation in the mortified, instead of the sound part; a practice not new indeed, but at that time universally disused. His success in a case which would admit of no other kind of operation, first led him to the idea of it; and he pursued it to such a length, that he affirms he had taken off more than a hundred limbs in the mortified part, and in not one instance did the patient die, or the mortification spread farther. As the intention
in

in this method could only be to relieve nature from the burthen of a putrid mass, and leave the immediate separation of the sound and mortified parts to her own efforts, it may be considered as an important advance to that which is at present esteemed the most judicious practice, namely, deferring amputation altogether in mortifications, till the gangrenous disposition in the habit is corrected, and a line of separation is already formed between the living and dead fibres. Several useful general remarks on amputation occur in this tract. Among the rest, there is the first hint in favour of amputating as low as the ankle in diseases of the foot; for upon observing that persons who had undergone the punishment of having their feet cut off in the East Indies, were able to walk very well after their stumps were healed, by putting them into cases of bamboo, he expresses a wish that the practice might be imitated by surgeons, though he acknowledges he himself should not venture upon such an innovation.

It is worth mentioning, that he asserts that for twenty-four years, in which he has been Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, not one person had died of a hæmorrhage from amputation; that four-fifths of these patients went alive and well out of the hospital; and that for the fifty years in which he has known the art of surgery, he never saw in England or elsewhere, the cruel antient practice of cauterizing the sensible and living parts at the end of a stump.

A

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,
TO THE TIME OF HARVEY.

	Born.	Flourished.	Died.
R ICHARDUS ANGLICUS,		1230.	
NICHOLAS FERNEHAM,			1241.
HUGH OF Evesham,			1287.
JOHN GILES,		13th. century.	
GILBERTUS ANGLICUS,		end of 13th. century.	
JOHN OF GADDESSEN,		1320.	
WILLIAM GRISAUNT,		an old man in 1350.	
JOHN ARDERN,		1370.	
JOHN MARFELDE,		supposed 14th. century.	
WILLIAM DALTON,		uncertain.	
WILLIAM SEYTON,		uncertain.	
NICHOLAS HOSTRESHAM,		1443.	
JOHN PHREAS,			1465.
JOHN KENT, OF CAYLEG,			1482.
THOMAS LINACRE,	1460,		1524.
WILLIAM BUTTS,			1545.
JOHN CHAMBRE,			1549.
ANDREW BORDE,			1549.
EDWARD WOTTON,	1492,		1555.
ROBERT RECORDE,			1558.
GEORGE OWEN,			1558.
ALBAYN HYLL,			1559.

D

THOMAS

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

	Born.	Flourished.	Died.
THOMAS PHAYER,			1560.
WILLIAM TURNER,			1568.
THOMAS GIBSON,		cotemporary with the former.	
JOHN CLEMENT,			1572.
JOHN KAYE, or CAIUS,	1510,		1573.
WILLIAM BULLEYN,			1576.
JOHN JONES,		1574.	
RICHARD CALDWALL,			1583.
JOHN SECURIS,		1580.	
GEORGE ETHERIDGE,		an old man in 1588.	
JOHN BANISTER,		living in 1589.	
WALTER BALEY,			1592.
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,			1597.
THOMAS MOUFET,		about	1600.
WILLIAM GILBERT,			1603.
JOHN DAVID RHESE,	1534,		1609.
WILLIAM BUTLER,	1535,		1618.
WILLIAM CLOWES,		1596.	
FRANCIS ANTHONY,	1550,		1623.
RICHARD BANISTER,		living in 1622.	
MATTHEW GWINNE,			1627.
THEOD. GOULSTON,			1632.
PHILEMON HOLLAND,	1551,		1636.
RICHARD HAYDOCK,		about	1640.
JOHN WOODALL,	1569,	living in 1639.	
THEOD. TURQUET DE MAYERNE,	1573,		1655.
SIMON BASKERVILE,	1573,		1641.
ROBERT FLUDD,	1574,		1637.
THOMAS WINSTON,	1575,		1655.
TOBIAS VENNER,	1577,		1660.
WILLIAM HARVEY,	1578,		1658.

L I S T O F B O O K S

W A N T E D.

- A**NTHONY, FRANCIS,
Medicinæ chymicæ, & veri potabilis auri assertio.
Apology in defence of his Medicine.
- B**ALEY, WALTER,
Discourse of three kinds of Pepper.
Directions for Health, natural and artificial.
- B**ANISTER, JOHN,
Chirurgical Works.
- B**ORDE, ANDREW,
Book of the Introduction of Knowledge.
Breviary of Health.
Dietary of Health, &c.
- B**ULLEYN, WILLIAM,
Government of Health.
Bulley's Bulwarke.
Dialogue, pleasant and pityful.
- C**AJUS, JOHN,
De medendi methodo.
De thermis Britannicis.
- E**THERIDGE, GEORGE,
Hypomnemata quædam in aliquot libros Pauli Æginetæ.
- F**LUDD, ROBERT,
Nexus utriusque Cosmi, and other works.
- G**ALE,
Institution of a Chirurgeon.
- G**IBSON, THOMAS,
Herbal.
Treatise against unskillful Alchymists.
Treatise of curing common Diseases.
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